Iowa Power Fund Board - Due Diligence Committee (DDC)
Meeting Minutes
August 27, 2008

Iowa Department of Economic Development, Conference Room
Des Moines, IA

Call to Order
Roya Stanley, Chair, called the meeting to order at 1:08pm

Roll Call

Member	Present	Absent
Tom Barton	X	
Franklin Codel	X	
Ted Crosbie	X	
Vern Gebhart		X
Patricia Higby	X	
Fred Hubbell		X
William (Curt) Hunter	Conf. Call	
Roya Stanley	X	

Also in attendance from the OEI, Governor's Office: Brian Crowe, Jennifer Wright, Deborah Svec-Carstens (associate in general counsel, Governor's Office) and Mary Lewis (Recording Secretary).

Approval of Agenda
Ms. Stanley suggested to the committee that, at the discretion of the committee, the review of pre-apps could be deferred until the September meeting due to the amount of applicants presenting today. A call for a motion to approve the agenda was then asked.
Mr. Codel motioned to approve; Mr. Barton seconded the motion.
The motion passed unanimously.

Approval of Minutes
Ms. Stanley asked for a motion to accept the July 23rd minutes.
Mr. Barton made a motion; Mr. Hunter seconded the motion.
The motion passed unanimously.

Chair's Remarks
None

Full-Application Review

08-06-1136 Farms to Fuel, Amana Farms, Inc

The Farms to Fuel project will address concerns over rising energy prices and global climate change by producing alternative, renewable energy. By combining cattle manure with organic industrial waste products in an anaerobic digester, methane gas will be produced and used to fire an engine/generator set to generate base load electricity. The combustion of methane also creates environmental benefits since methane is believed to be a greenhouse gas at least twenty-one times more potent than carbon dioxide produced by combustion.

Further energy savings and emission reductions will come from a more complete utilization of the nutrients in manure and waste streams. Anaerobic digestion of these products

produces a fertilizer that is more readily available to crops than in their raw form. This will significantly reduce the production and application of commercial fertilizers in crop production.

Q. Do you anticipate doing anything to control the homogeneity of the constituents of your feedstock?
A. Probably the biggest variation we had to deal with was the open cattle feed lot. We're not going to make too much abruptive changes. we have been working with some recipes very early on and then we're going to make very steady changes. We'll try for a few weeks and monitor gas production, methane content and so forth to determine if it's a workable change to the recipe or not.
Q: There's been some excellent work done at Cornell University, I would like to share some of that literature with you.
A: We would appreciate that information.
Q: What kind of environmental protection rules are you dealing with here?
A: We had to obtain construction permits for air and water quality. Once we're in production, we will be required to have operating permits. DNR did not view the openness of the storage as a problem because the manure is already in open cattle feedlots a thousand feet away. In their permit to us, there was no problems with open storage.
Q: Sounds like you're thinking of attracting inputs from different areas, some of them may be further away. That shipping process seemed to be under some scrutiny.
A: All of the products we're entertaining, at least cedar river paper, cardboard waste, they are currently being land applied in an area approximately 20-30 miles surrounding Cedar Rapids or in landfills. They're already leaving their plants daily by semi transport so we're not doing anything new for transport.
Q: Did I hear your process right, that your output, both solid and liquid, doesn't use a water recycling process?
A: There will be times that we will need to use recycled water when the product is too dry but it's not required every time.
Q: How many gallons per year of water do you anticipate using?
A: As far as well water, I don't anticipate using any. Our primary dilution material will be from the substrates that will be coming in.
Q: You haven't really touched on the educational components of this feature.
A: We are excited to show people what the capacity of this type of facility can do to help the farm through renewable energy.
Q: Should you proceed on, through this process of funding, I would emphasize that a little bit more.
A: Something I hope we can be doing is offering opportunities for interns especially in the area of research.
Q: The construction is approved and final with the DNR?
A: Yes.
Q: You asked for this as a grant, yet there will be a savings passed on to the members of your community, but because this is public fund, would you be agreeable to part grant, part loan?
A: Right now, a loan wouldn't help us at this point and time. For our debt load, the grant is more appealing for the benefits that will accrue to the state in education and commercialization with the mixed product fertilizer.
Q: Why should we, if it doesn't work as a loan, put free, state money into it when other applicants with similar projects with similar situations come to us for funding?
A: There are components of this that we've already invested in and if we don't get a grant, we probably won't complete the rest. What you're trying to do here is spur development of a concept and if you've already got one or two concepts, you tell new applicants, we've already proven the concept.
Q: But my comeback for that is when there's twenty in Wisconsin so we've proven the concept…
A: I don't think there's twenty in Wisconsin that use a mix of industrial by-products with manure in their digesters that has better environmental benefits.
Q: So will you be able to, since you've already begun some building, it wouldn't be as big as if you got the million plus…

A: We talked about this. It is a project that has been under construction since the first of the year. We had submitted an application the first time but we missed the deadline. We couldn't wait for construction because of the season so that's why some of our decisions had to be made at the time instead of later.
Q: Will you be able to test these alternative feed stocks with the size of the one you have or is it contingent on building….
A: We built it. It's already there at that site.
Q: So we'll be able to get some learning about what you have?
A: Yes.
Q: How would the technology gains be shared?
A: We have had conversations with personnel from both Iowa State and Iowa about on-site opportunities but as far as all the options, we're not sure about that yet.
C: I would suggest that you work with the Iowa Extension Service to disseminate the information that would come from this.
Q: Is the output of the operation going to be consumed by the Amana Colonies farms or will some of the electricity be sold to the grid?
A: As part of the Amana Society, we have what amounts to an REC so that would go into our own grid which is also interjected into the Iowa grid.
Q: You have an REC?
A: We are a very small investor owned utility.
Q: And the ownership of that investor owned utility?
A: The Amana Society.
Q: So you're an RPGI. Do you have access to USDA funding?
A: No. RPGI is just a buying group of about twenty utilities in Iowa that have aggregated their loads to look for reasonably priced power.
Q: And just so I'm clear on this, about twenty percent of the material for this will come from the farm and the other eighty percent will come from various…
A: Various food and processed material that's high in content material that will produce methane.
Q: Will you derive any income from receiving that material?
A: That will be in the negotiations for the process and how much handling will be taking place, will we need to grind the material before it goes into the digester. Our goal is to lower the costs to our suppliers who currently pay $30 a load to dump it into the landfill as well as keep the landfills from filling up. In some cases yes, in some cases we'll be taking it for free. In some cases, we may have to pay money to get it if it's the right ingredient we need.
Q: If you were to be successful here and the power fund agrees, would you be willing to share that back through a success fee?
A: I think that's something we'd look at.

Yes – ***Barton, Higby***
Table – ***Hunter*** – wants more of a public benefit for the public dollars, ***Codel***, ***Crosbie***
No –

08-06-1137 Development of Micro Wind Turbines with the WAND technology for Significant Energy Enhancement, Dr. Xinwei Wang, LeapTek, LLC

Despite the increasing popularity of wind power, the existing wind turbines face several critical problems that impede their broader applications: 1) limited working conditions in terms of wind speed and stability, 2) high-cost of installation and supporting infrastructure, and 3) low efficiency of wind-to-electricity conversion and high cost of equipment maintenance. To date, wind power only takes about 4.58% of the total global renewable energy. There is a great need to solve the critical problems faced by the current wind turbines to 1) significantly reduce their operation and equipment cost, 2) substantially improve their energy conversion efficiency under wider wind speed/turbulent conditions, 3) make them adaptable to more areas of the US.

Targeting the critical problems faced by wind turbines as described above, the objective of this project is to develop a new wind turbine technology: micro wind turbine arrays combined with a new technology from Leaptek: Wind Annulus Nozzle Distributor (WAND) for significant efficiency enhancement. The proposed revolutionary technology is anticipated to 1) significantly

improve the wind-to-electricity conversion efficiency (to double the efficiency under most situations), 2) remarkably reduce (by 75%) the equipment and operation cost of wind turbines, 3) make wind turbines operational from very low wind speed (~2 m/s) to extremely high and turbulent winds, and 4) make the wind turbine technology applicable to normal families by locally installing on existing lifted structures (e.g., rooftops and walls). Successful development of the proposed new technology will 1) result in a new and leading product of micro wind turbines in Iowa, 2) add a product manufacturing line in LeapTek, LLC, 3) add more jobs in Iowa, and 4) place Iowa in the frontier of the nation for wind turbine technology development and attract more investment to Iowa in areas of wind energy. This is anticipated to not only improve the environment and promote energy-dependency of Iowa, but also bring dependable jobs and good salaries to Iowa.

Q: Why do you need a full time engineer for this project?
A: The geometry, the size of the cone, might need changes during the research process and an engineer would understand the fluid mechanics necessary for the corrective calculations.
Q: Why do the conventional wind turbines quit when there's a lot of wind?
A: The torque breaks them apart.
Q: How many hours are there above 30mph experienced in the State of Iowa in a year?
A: The map we have doesn't reflect the amount of hours but I can tell you that the average wind speed is between six and seven mph.
Q: So why do you care when it's almost never over 30mph in Iowa?
A: Sometimes the wind is quite gusty. Sometimes the wind speed is short but the wind index is very high. So still, you have a lot of wind electricity in that.
Q: Do you have any idea how long we experience those higher wind speeds?
A: No.
Q: Is there a functioning prototype of this device? Is this money for research and development?
A: No, it's just in the laboratory. There's not a workable full scale prototype in use, currently.
Q: Also, what is the job description of the engineer?
A: To take the concept of the wind turbine and create the final product, the first generation model.
Q: Don't you already have the turbine designed?
A: Optimization is part of the design and we have that but not the final design. There's still quite of space available to improve efficiency and reduce cost.
Q: And the data you're showing us is from a 1/3 scale model?
A: Yes.
Q: How big is this?
A: 30 cm or about one foot.
Q: Have you talked to any private equity or venture capital firms?
A: Yes, I've had some discussion.
Q: How much power can this produce?
A: The electricity output would be fifty one.
Q: So one light bulb?
A: Yes.
Q: How well does this product work (picture of smaller wind turbines gathered together)? How well does that system work?
A: There's one generator here but all the units are connected to it so that all the power is collected in the single generator.
Q: But how much power does it generate?
A: For this system, I can't remember.
Q: If it comes to the size, your design percentage is focused in the center where there's not much energy.
A: No, it's focused in the area where the percentage actually takes in larger amounts of power at the blade.
Q: So, because you don't have a working model that's actually connected to a generator, you don't know if you're going direct drive or if you're going to have a gear system.
A: We don't have any gear system.
Q: You're planning on direct drive?
A: Yes.

Q: In the comparison graph that you had, was it with or without this conical system?
A: It was without the conical system, it was just the fan. It was using the classical turbine.
Q: No it wasn't, you were using the weird blades.
A: No, I had the same wind speed and collecting area with the traditional wind turbine. Then we changed the blades and also added this conical structure.
Q: But you had the same source.
A: We had the same wind speed and the same collecting structure.
Q: How did you measure the electrical output without a generator?
A: We had an electrical resister to measure the electrical output. The generator is only a collector.
Q: You have a good concept but not a good, firmed out idea. I think this could be in the lab for a little bit longer.
Q: You told us what the cost would be per watt but you haven't designed it yet.
A: But we could do a cost estimation and it showed .50 to .80 cents per kilowatt hour in benefit could be reached.
Q: I'd like some background on LeapTek. How many employees do you have?
A: The company is brand new. Currently it's just myself and another guy working part-time.
Q: How did you get into wind with your background?
A: Through thermal science, I've always been around fluid mechanics.
Q: Will you be the engineer hired for the full year?
A: No, I'm a full time employee of Iowa State. I would hire a person from outside, an engineer, possibly a graduate student.
Q: Do you have someone in mind?
A: Yes, a student from Poland who will be graduating next year. He has a strong background in aerodynamics.
Q: Have you applied for patents on this?
A: Not yet. Applying for the patent will cost about $15-$20,000 because I would need to hire an attorney.
Q: So, you haven't done the research on the patent for this?
A: Yes, I have done that research and one doesn't exist currently
Q: Have you filed a disclosure?
A: Not yet. I have a one year window to submit the patent when I do that.
Q: If this is successful, will you be manufacture this? Sell this as a product or sell the technology?
A: We would manufacture a product. Market Penetration is strongest for Iowa, CO, ND, SD, and NE, Also CA has incentive rebates for families that purchase small wind turbines. Also, China is a good possibility because turbines can be manufactured cheaply while reaping large benefits in air and energy benefits for China.
Q: So you're going to license the technology out to this manufacturing company in China?
A: Yes. We would do the marketing and they would do the manufacturing but we would be working together.

Yes – ***Barton*** – for grant amount of $60,000, ***Crosbie*** –agrees with Barton's suggestion
Table –
No – ***Higby***, ***Hunter***, ***Codel***
Higby suggested that ISU could have funding available if the project was researched in the applicant's lab for another year. Mr. Crowe will also send Dr. Wang information on IDED's innovation fund.

08-03-1087RA Sustainable City Solutions, Sustainable City Solutions Co.

Sustainable City Solutions (SCS) will work to identify and unify the fragmented resources currently available for community change and then set about developing the gaps of necessary information by performing research and data collection and through the examination of the Sustainable Planning process in Fairfield, IA.

SCS will conduct a market needs assessment of Iowa to determine if the products, services, training and education required to realize Iowa's ambitious energy future currently exist.

This project also includes compiling a directory of product and service providers used in community solutions.

Finally, all this information is to be made available to the public on a website and delivered to communities via an interactive web application.

Q: The match is mostly in-kind, have you tried to get funding from other sources?
A: Yes, we've tried but this kind of project, which is socially driven, is not attractive to private dollars.
Q: How much time would each person be contributing to the project?
A: We wanted to find a way to equally allocate our time, but because of the social nature of this process, we'd use our time as each person was needed. Average it would probably be 20-30% of each person's time.
Q: How is this different than what the Power Fund has already committed for the city of Fairfield for a needs assessment?
A: Any money that would go towards this project, the other project would either scale back or assist us and we would scale back.
Q: So the only money you would need is for web development?
A: No. it's simply a bookmark saying that we have to do something like this whether we're getting it from somewhere else or in a future phase that we have to do ourselves.
Q: One element is like it's a resource list similar to Craig's list or Angie's list?
A: No, it's very different.
Q: What would make it different?
A: A centralized repository that would customize itself to end-users.
Q: I'm trying to understand the skill set of all of these resources behind this project. Does this come as a search engine or a web page?
Q: What is the real objective? What is what you're really selling? What is the end product?
A: What are the needs of those looking for ways to become energy independent? One part: web application. Other component would be a list of already existing state and federal resources. Other component is process. All information gathered would be streamlined for all general public and civic organizations usage.
Q: How do we know what you're doing? What's your credibility?
A: Everything will be completely vetted through industry best practices.
Q: There's a huge amount of information out there both good and bad. What's your validation process?
A: One part experts and one part investment in the people of the communities we're serving. In the area of technology, it's evolving. It is a vetting process. In that regard, it would be an ongoing vetting process here in Iowa.
Q: It's a really important issue of getting feedback that's valid and we really don't know about what it looks like when it's done.
A: The three components are the virtual infrastructure. It's not just a web site. A web site is just a static page that they see when they type in an address. There's a repository and business applications based around environmental management systems.
Q: So it's a data base repository application that you can access through your web site?
A: Yes. But I would emphasis the process part because there's a rating component that will gather a consensus of "yays" or "nays" as the data repository evolves.
Q: What's going to make your product different and is there anyone else doing this at a data base level?
A: from both data base and repository application side, no one else is doing this.
Q: A lot of what you're proposing, it seems, should be coordinating through state or federal government. Is this the sort of thing we want to go through the grant process or is this the sort of thing we want to hire to complete? I'm expecting it to come from state government to begin with.
Q: Is there a revenue model or is this part of the public domain? How is this maintained or is this sold? What is the business model for this?
A: There are several parts of this that we were hoping to have some open discussion on. One thing we were discussing was that we could be the contractor's that can be hired by different state organizations at the state or local level. For each component of this, it's a little different. We would like to be a compliment to whatever services this project develops.

Comments:
Codel – hard for me to get my arms around this
Crosbie –That's why I asked a lot of questions. That's why I'm struggling with this.
Barton – I agree with Pat, this should be done by the state or the Department of Energy.
Higby – is there a need for Power Fund money to fund this because of a lack of funds within the state budget?
Crosbie – I think we all have opinions about that and my opinion is that these guys would do far better than anyone in state government. It's just a matter of who's going to do it.
Wright – If we perceive this as a service, they would have to bid on it just like everybody else.
Hunter – Wondering if there is a model site up, online?

Yes –
Table – ***Higby, Codel, Crosbie***
No – ***Barton***, ***Hunter***
Applicant will put together a demonstration website

08-08-1144 Energy Efficient Rebuild for Iowa, Iowa Department of Economic Development

Ms. Stanley asked if the committee is comfortable going from the pre-application to the full application. Mr. Codel responded that, due to the time constraints of federal deadlines, he was fine with it as long as it didn't set a trend. Barton made a motion to combine the two applications and proceed with the presentation. Codel seconded the motion. The motion passed unanimously.

The proposed project includes two compatible initiatives, Iowa Green Corps and Iowa Green Streets that provide the Office of Energy Independence and the Iowa Power Fund the opportunity to reap immediate results and build long-term capacity for improving energy efficiency and conservation in existing and new homes and public buildings in Iowa.

Iowa Green Corps – The Iowa Department of Economic Development (DED) proposes to partner with the Iowa Commission on Volunteer Service to establish at least a 22-member Iowa Green Corps focused on energy efficiency and conservation education and energy efficiency and weatherization improvements for lower-income homes and public buildings starting this fall.

Q: What is the federal match?
A: 1.2 million.
Q: Describe the importance of the 450,000 to the 1.2 million.
A: One the AmeriCorps side, there is a match requirement. The other piece is that to get the Green Corp to the size where it will make an impact, for all the positions needed, $450,000 is not enough to cover the other costs you incur as you try to implement these projects. Especially now, given the timeliness of the project.
Q: Where is the federal funding coming from?
A: The Corporation for National Community Services.
Q: This $450,000 of wages is spent how?
A: It's used for a small living wage, about $14,000, in exchange for 1700 hours of labor or basically 12 months of service. Most members are young adults. There is a small financial educational award for those that serve and that can either go towards qualified student loans or qualified educational institutions.
Q: Can you describe, as you see it, the educational component.
A: I see it at the hands on local delivery, at the neighborhood level. Delivering the message to as many groups and individuals as possible.
Q: I'm glad you used that phrase, "delivering the message" because in order to deliver the message you have to be able to trust the messenger. You have predominately very young people delivering this message and unless they're viewed as being an authority, they're going to have a hard time being believed. That's why I have some real significant issues with your educational

component. I don't have any issues at all with getting volunteers together to help with the weatherization of homes.
A: What will help this situation is the project implementation. It's the telling and showing that will get results and build that credibility.
Q: The other part is liability issues. What does AmeriCorps do about liability issues?
A: Liability is covered through AmeriCorps and the DNR.
Q: I would not have described this as an education project.
A: The community leaders at the local level are assessing their needs and what their community members say they want to know.

Yes – ***Higby*** – if the issues brought up are addressed, ***Barton***, ***Codel***, ***Hunter***
Table –
No –

Ms. Stanley informed the committee that there was one more presentation but that, due to schedule conflicts for some committee members, we would be losing quorum. She then said that the committee could take a vote and decide one of two things, either 1) take a break and reconvene at 5:00pm to hear the last presentation or 2) adjourn the meeting. The vote was as follows:

	1st option Reconvene at 5:00pm	2nd option Adjourn
Hunter	X	
Codel	X	
Barton	X	
Higby	X	
Crosbie	X	

The committee will take a break and reconvene at 5:00pm. Mr. Barton will conference call into the meeting at that time.

08-02-1059 Iowa Stored Energy Park, Iowa Stored Energy Plant Agency

ISEP will use energy from wind power facilities. This wind energy, combined with other off peak energy, will be used to compress and store air in an underground geologic structure of porous rock. This structure is located 2800 feet underground, beneath layers of impermeable cap rock. The rock will hold air much like a sponge holds water. Then, as demand for electricity rises, the stored air will be released, heated, and used to drive generators. These generators will provide electricity to people in Iowa. The benefits of ISEP are that it provides a reliable alternative energy supply, supports stable and inexpensive operation of the grid system, decreases our dependence on foreign oil, is safe for the environment, controls energy costs, and conserves fossil fuel

Q: So why aren't your ten pounds of studies enough for the utilities?
A: Because they don't include the physical evidence, the porosity, the permeability, the type cap rock, that they require before they put $250 million into the cost to construct it. They want that last bit of evidence.
Q: All the studies say it should work?
A: Oh yes. And we have an analog example in that Northern Natural Gas stores natural gas in the same Mt. Simon formation seven miles west of us. Our geologist has had access to all their data and their a prime example and they've been doing this for 40 year so we're convinced it will work. But we need this last little bit to satisfy Iowa utilities.
Q: And will this test be useable in the real world?
A: Yes. It will be constructed as a production well to be used in the end.
Q: How many potential sites are available in Iowa?
A: Twenty potential sites but 11 are either being used or are under lease for natural gas storage.

Q: Is it possible to do this without the natural gas component?
A: It's a matter of efficiency. Any generating plant has to have energy to create energy. Just letting wind out doesn't' have enough power to run a generator of sufficient size. Otherwise, it wouldn't be cost effective.
Q: From a previous discussion, you said that it doesn't really matter, electrons are electrons, and it's clearly trending, on the federal level, that a carbon tax will be implemented. It seems more beneficial financially if you could pull all of your energy from wind instead of a mix of coal and wind. Has that been considered at all?
A: Absolutely. We will have some contracts because the municipal wind farms have this as one of their planning parameters that they will sell all of their off-peak energy to ISEP for compression.
Q: Do you have an estimate of the percentage of the minimum case of wind electrons that would be going into the storage system?
A: It would be an estimate on my part because we haven't put together the contracts for it.
Q: The estimate they did at M-ISO for what, two-three years ago?
A: No, 2007.
Q: Regardless, it's outdated for the amount of wind that's on the system and in three years we plan to have significantly more wind on the system so what was there an estimate from M-ISO about how much of what would go into the system that then generated your $188 million dollar net present value would be from wind?
A: Zero was used at that time.
Q: Do you have an idea about what percentage you're looking at?
A: Four compressors at 150 megawatts so we need 200 megawatts of wind but we'll take energy from anyone that can supply it when the wind can't meet that need.
Q: In the process, what percent of efficiency are you loosing doing that?
A: There's a 75% efficiency in that type of process.
Q: Why wouldn't a private entity want to pick this up instead of bringing it to the Power Fund?
A: We want the return of this to be a product of Iowans that goes back to Iowans. We want to keep the investment to stay with Iowa utilities.
Q: I would think that you could borrow the money from a financial entity at a rate that would allow you to more than recover?
A: We hate to even try to do that because we have talked to some investment bankers and some other energy firms and the first question they always have is "show us the data on the aquifer you're going to use." Those that are knowledgeable about these types of operations know that we're missing that one piece of information, that's the specifics on the aquifer we want to use.
Q: This last stage hasn't been proven?
A: We've talked to venture capitalists and they have said that ISEP doesn't have all of their data yet. We haven't gone to an Iowa Bank with this yet.
Q: If we go forward with this, I think we should consider a loan.
A: We would agree with a forgivable loan or a payback of some sort.

Yes – ***Hunter, Higby***, ***Codel***, ***Barton***
Table –
No –
The award will be designed as a forgivable loan if the project fails and a repayment loan if the project's a success.

Ms. Stanley asked if there was a consensus to table pre-applications until the September meeting. Mr. Barton thought that the pre-application he was assigned to review was time sensitive and that they needed to have a committee decision from the August meeting. The committee agreed to review one pre-application and table the remainder until September.

Review of Pre-application

08-03-1095RA Using Sugar Based Energy Crops to Produce Ethanol Heartland Renewable Energy, LLC and HRE Plant One, LLC

Reviewed by Barton

- Project to design ethanol plants for products that are sugar based.
- "our process" mentioned often without describing "our process"
- Money would be used to build the plant, testing the product, marketing the product to farmers to produce raw ingredients for product, leasing the equipment necessary to for the farmers to grow the raw ingredients and guaranteeing the crop
- Process involves pulverizing beets to create beet hash to extract the sugar

    Comments/Questions
    - Better use of land if you have marginal soil, but not in Iowa.
    - Is this being done in any other US location? Yes, Oregon.
    - There's a better return with beets than corn in ethanol production? Wasn't sure.
    - Question regarding private equity? Once built, the plant would be the equity.

Yes –
Yes If –
No But –
No – ***Barton***, ***Codel***, ***Hunter, Higby***

Other Business
Ms. Higby wanted it noted that for application #1054, she had recused herself from the discussion and vote but that in the minutes, it showed she had voted. She asked to have her name removed from that vote.

Also, Ms. Higby asked for discussion information for applications 1115 and 1122. She can't find this information among her notes. Mr. Crowe will get that information to her.

Adjournment
6:05pm

Respectfully Submitted,

Mary Lewis, Recorder